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verbs according to their objects; that substantives are arranged according to the following categories: I As subject, predicate, or vocative; II After ("nach") verbs, as accusative, genitive, dative, ablative, and with prepositions; III After adjectives; IV After substantives; V "Als Umstand, d.h. auf den ganzen Satz bezügliche Bestimmungen im Ablativ und mit Präpositionen"; that adjectives are given under two heads, first with substantives, then as substantives; that adverbs, prepositions and other particles are given according to the verbs, adjectives and substantives "von ihnen bestimmten . . . und <nach> den Verbindungen, welche sich auf den ganzen Satz beziehen". The arrangement is thus formal, not logical. In the case of individual substantives it often happens that one or more of the categories is missing: the other categories are moved forward in number, an "Umstand" confusing, at first, to one using the book; it had been better to keep the same Roman capitals throughout for the same category.

On the formal method in general something was said above (page 102). The defects of Merguet's arrangement in his earlier books, an arrangement reproduced in this latest work, Professor Wetmore well set forth in his dissertation (23).

That Merguet's arrangement needs much elucidation, at least in connection with articles of any length, one learns from experience. Take *fluvius*, an easy word, one of the words treated by Professor Wetmore in his dissertation. The examples of this word as subject are arranged in Merguet according to the dictionary order of the verbs of the several passages, thus: accipio, condo, curro, dico, effero, liqueo, peto, remitto, sentio, tumeo. Two cases are puzzling: G.4.442 transformat sese in . . . *fluvium liquentem*, Aen.8.86 Thybris . . . *fluvium . . . tumentem* leniit. In neither case would one naturally think of the noun as a subject; hence he would not expect to find these examples at the point where they are in fact listed. After some study one sees the principles at work in the arrangement of the examples of verbs. Thus, the examples of the 'absolute' use of a transitive verb are grouped at the head of the article. Secondly come examples in which the object is a personal name or a pronoun, of any kind, representing a person; these are grouped according to line sequence, that is in the order in which one would meet them if he were reading through Eclogues, Georgics, Aeneid, etc., consecutively and continuously. After these come examples in which the object is a pronoun representing an animal or an inanimate object. Next come examples involving common nouns as objects, arranged according to the dictionary order of the object nouns. Finally, at the close are grouped examples of objects with a distinctive modifier (something other than *hic* and the like), arranged according to the dictionary order of the modifiers.

All these classes are run continuously in one long paragraph. All this makes the book difficult to use, at least at first. It would have been wise to devote a page or two to a full explanation of the system, that this book might be complete in itself, and the reader might be freed from much labor. The total number of occurrences of individual words is not given; in this respect the Lexicon tells us less than the Index presents.

One other matter must receive attention. Merguet professes to give "sämtliche Stellen". Does he in fact do so? Are his references accurate? On these points Professor Rand, in *Classical Philology* 6.378, after pointing out defects in Merguet's article on *an*, writes thus: "Perhaps this article is not typical. The reviewer has worked through others, however, and has found in nearly every one some omission or false reference. None of these is serious enough to spoil the value of the article as a whole, but the sum of them arouses suspicion. Wetmore's references have stood the test in every case". So Mr. Marchant writes in *The Classical Review* 25.26: ". . . the accuracy of the book is beyond praise. Testing the articles up and down, I have not found a single false reference".

To sum up, then, Merguet's book has the advantage in that the text of Vergil is quoted and some attempt is made at classification by meanings. The classification in general, however, is cumbrous; to find where a given instance of a word is listed in Merguet may often be a difficult task. On the whole, further, comparatively little assistance is given, after all, toward interpretation of meanings. It is a grievous pity that Professor Wetmore abandoned his purpose of publishing a complete Lexicon to the Works of Vergil. He would have employed the formal method, modified according to the principles worked out in his dissertation, to far better effect than Merguet has done. Further, by including notes on metrical matters and by grouping together systematically at the close of articles the modifiers—genitival, adjectival, participial—he would have given us many interesting and instructive by-products of his studies.

CHARLES KNAPP.

THE GREEK CLUB OF ESSEX COUNTY

The Greek Club of Essex County is still at work, in fact with renewed vigor. We are finishing our reading of Aeschylus; we have already read the Seven against Thebes, and are now busy with the Suppliants. We shall read next the Persae, and then, if any time is left, a play of Sophocles.

At our meeting of December 9, ten members were present. Persons desiring to join should write to Dr. James F. Riggs, 56 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J.

W. O. WILEY.